

Title	Ogham stones from a souterrain in Rathkenny, Co. Kerry
Creators	White, Nora
Date	2016
Citation	White, Nora (2016) Ogham stones from a souterrain in Rathkenny, Co. Kerry. Celtica, 28. pp. 208-216. ISSN 0069-1399 (Accepted Version)
URL	https://dair.dias.ie/id/eprint/999/

OGHAM STONES FROM A SOUTERRAIN IN RATHKENNY, CO. KERRY¹

Since 2012 the Ogham in 3D project at the School of Celtic Studies (DIAS) has been carrying out three-dimensional (3D) surveys of ogham stones and sites in State care (ownership and guardianship) or with a Preservation Order.² A list of 73 ogham stones to be targeted for the project was prepared by Fionnbarr Moore, Senior Archaeologist at the National Monuments Service. The majority of these are in County Kerry, which has the highest concentration of ogham stones in the country. Included on this list (with a Preservation Order) were the ogham stones, souterrain and large ringfort site (*Lios Mór* in townland of Rathkenny), near Ardfert in north Kerry.

RINGFORT AND SOUTERRAIN

The following is an extract from a description of the site in Toal's archaeological survey, with references added to the plates accompanying this article:

Lismore/*Lios Mór* (large ringfort). This multivallate rath is situated on rising land and has an extensive view of the surrounding countryside. It consists of a circular area enclosed by three banks and fosses ... [Plate 1: aerial view]. In the SW sector of the interior are the remains of a souterrain [Plate 2: 3D plan and section with dimensions]. An opening was made into one of the chambers in the late 1970s, so the drystone walling construction of the chambers and tunnels is quite visible. As one enters, one sees an air vent, which leads through the earthen enclosing bank in the SW sector to its exterior side, thus providing fresh air to the chamber. A large ogham stone [Rathkenny I] is visible overhead. The centre chamber has much infill in it due to the way it was opened. To the left on entering there is a small narrow passage which leads to a chamber, sub-circular in plan and constructed in the beehive tradition. The lintel stone on the chamber side of the tunnel displayed ogham writing [Rathkenny III], but sadly it was removed without permission. To the right on entering there is another small tunnel which leads to a beehive chamber. The lintel stone on the tunnel side also displays ogham writing [Rathkenny II]. However, the chamber could not be investigated as it was too flooded to enter. It would appear that a tunnel leading to a fourth chamber and possibly others has now collapsed, but it would seem to have run roughly NE towards the interior of the fort. The space between the inner ring and outer ring, which runs from the NE through E to S, was possibly an area for workshops and dwellings, whereas the N through W to S sides of this fort are well defended and well fortified. The overall external diameter of this rath is 105m N-S and 106.6m E-W.

(Caroline Toal, *North Kerry archaeological survey* (Dingle 1995) no. 774)

I am grateful to Fergus Kelly, Pádraig Breatnach and an anonymous peer reviewer for corrections and useful suggestions. Errors are solely my own responsibility.

2A report on the pilot project, which preceded the current phase of Ogham in 3D, appeared in *Celtica* Vol. XXVI (2010). Since 2012 the project is funded by a grant from the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, through the National Monuments Service, which also supervises the project. The work is carried out in collaboration with the Discovery Project, which has expertise in 3D capture and modelling. The Ogham in 3D website (<https://ogham.celt.dias.ie>), which gives online access to the 3D models along with linguistic, archaeological and historical information on each ogham stone, is hosted by DIAS and is maintained and developed by the Principal Investigator (Nora White) and Jean François Bucas (IT Systems Administrator, DIAS).

On visiting this site to carry out laser scanning in August 2014, with kind permission of the landowner Pat O'Connor, a fourth ogham stone (Rathkenny IV) was recorded. This ogham stone is also used as a lintel, on the chamber side of the tunnel to the right on entering, which had been flooded on Toal's visit. The position of this fourth ogham stone mirrors that of the now lost Rathkenny III at the opposite end of the souterrain.

OGHAM STONES

CIIC 1083. Rathkenny I.³ National Monuments Service Record Number: KE021-087002. (Plate 3: photograph of stone).

This inscription was first published by Macalister⁴ in 1949 from a transcription supplied by Dr Joseph Raftery, at the time acting keeper of the Irish Antiquities in the National Museum. It was published again in 1991 by Damian McManus following a personal inspection of the site and ogham stones.⁵ Rathkenny I was re-used as a roofing lintel, centrally positioned in the entrance chamber of the souterrain. It is quite a large stone, over 1m in length, 40cm in width (tapering to 27cm before disappearing into the structure) and up to 18cm in depth, so far as is discernible,⁶ with curved angles, reminiscent of the water-rolled stones at Ballintaggart on the Dingle peninsula. The stone type is not recorded but it appears to be fine-grained, possibly sandstone. The inscription is picked in broad clear regular scores (up/down), of approximately 1cm in width and 1cm apart (except where extra space is left to distinguish letters), and is fully legible where accessible. McManus reads the inscription as follows:

on the north angle the name COMMAGGAGNI can be read without any difficulty and is followed by an M and one vowel score [not captured in the 3D model owing to the tightness of space]. The stone is embedded in masonry at this point but a further two vowel scores (they did not feel like H-series scores, i.e. MAQI) can be felt, suggesting that we have to do with an X MUCOI Y formula. On the southern angle, reading in the opposite direction, the letters I SAMM (or G?) NN can be read clearly and the final N appears to complete the inscription. Nothing can be seen before the I but it is possible, if not probable, that CO should be read here ... With regard to the last name I cannot say whether SAMMNN or SAGNN was the intended reading, though the doubling of the M-series scores in the name of the commemorand suggests the former.⁷

Further support for a double M (SAMMNN), rather than a G (SAGNN), is the seemingly deliberate

3Numbering and naming of stones (after townland) following R.A.S. Macalister, *Corpus inscriptionum insularum Celticarum (CIIC)*, ii (1949), 196–7.

4ibid.

5Damian McManus, *A guide to ogam* (Maynooth 1991) 68.

6Approximate measurements taken from the 3D data collected, but exact dimensions unknown as the stone is embedded in the structure.

7McManus, *A guide to ogam*, 68.

extra spacing between the single M scores (of both names) as opposed to the space between each two G scores in COMMAGGAGNI.⁸ Transcription: up one side COMMAGGAGNI MU[...], and down the other side ISAMMNN. The first name, COMMAGGAGNI, could hardly be clearer and appears, as McManus pointed out, to be an early form of the name COMOGANN, found on CIIC 145 (Arraglen, Co. Kerry), which in the Old Irish period had become nominative *Comgán*.⁹ The occurrence of the older form of the name would suggest a relatively early date for this inscription. With regard to SAMMNN, or the like, McManus suggests that:

if -MNN is an error for -MANN by the omission of a single vowel score, one might compare the later *Samán* (**Samagn-*), but the appearance on the one inscription of both -AGNI [COMMAGGAGNI] and its later form ANN ... would be unusual. Alternatively, -AMMNN might be post-apocope form of -AMNI, compare CIIC 125. VALAMNI [= *Fallomun* ?], in which case we would probably have to do with a compound name (leg. ISAMMNN = later *Essomuín*?).¹⁰

Although the use of spacing to separate words in ogham inscriptions is not consistent and therefore not very reliable, the lack of extra space between the I and the S might suggest that the I belongs with the following name rather than with the preceding (probable) formula word MU[COI].¹¹ McManus's suggested relative chronology places this inscription in approximately the first half of the sixth century.¹² With regard to a possible early form (ISAMMNN) of *Essomuín*, a tantalisingly similar name *Astomuín* (var. *Assomuín*) does occur in the genealogies: *Assomuín m. Moga Taeth* (i.e. *Ciar*) *m. Fergus m. Roaich* 'Assomun son of Mog Taeth (i.e. Ciar) son of Fergus mac Róich'.¹³ The interesting thing is that this name occurs in the genealogies of the Ciarraighe (Ciar being the eponymous ancestor of the Ciarraighe) who held sway in North Kerry from the seventh century.¹⁴

8For a discussion on the use of spacing to distinguish words in ogham inscriptions see Kaaren Moffat, 'The "Grammar of Legibility": Word Separation in Ogam Inscriptions', *Peritia* 22–23 (2011–12) 281–94.

9McManus, *A guide to ogam*, 68.

10McManus, *A guide to ogam*, 68. Compare DIL 2012 E 180.61 *es(s)amain (omun)* 'fearless, bold, daring'. As sobriquet: *mac Elcaib Essamain* 'son of E. the fearless'; the examples cited are from Kuno Meyer (ed.), *Aislinge Meic Conglinne* (London 1892) 75.8; 119.24 (*Esomain*).

11Spacing was evidently used to distinguish Ms and Gs in this inscription but in general spacing between words in ogham, while frequently employed, was not consistent. See Moffat, "Grammar of Legibility", 281–94.

12Early post-apocope inscription: -I dropped in one name but -AGNI (rather than -ANN) still present in the other (McManus, *A guide to ogam*, 94, 97).

13M. A. O'Brien, *Corpus genealogiarum Hiberniae I* (Dublin 1962) 287–314, at 287. As pointed out to me by Liam Breatnach, O'Brien's reading *Astomuín* from Oxford, Bodley Rawlinson B 502 is a transcription of the manuscript spelling *Azomuín*, with Z for the sound /st/, as found for example in Leabhar Breac in the name *Stephan* (Zephain 34b34; note that 34a18 has the spelling of the same name at the beginning of the text with s-, Sepain). However, both of the other manuscript witnesses of this particular genealogy have -ss-, *Assamuín*.

14Donncha Ó Corráin, 'Studies in West Munster History: I. The Regnal Succession of Ciarraighe Luachra, 741–1165', *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* 1 (1968) 46–55, at 49.



Plate 1: Ortho image of Lismore/*Lios Mór* (Ordnance Survey Ireland Permit No. 9051 © Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland)

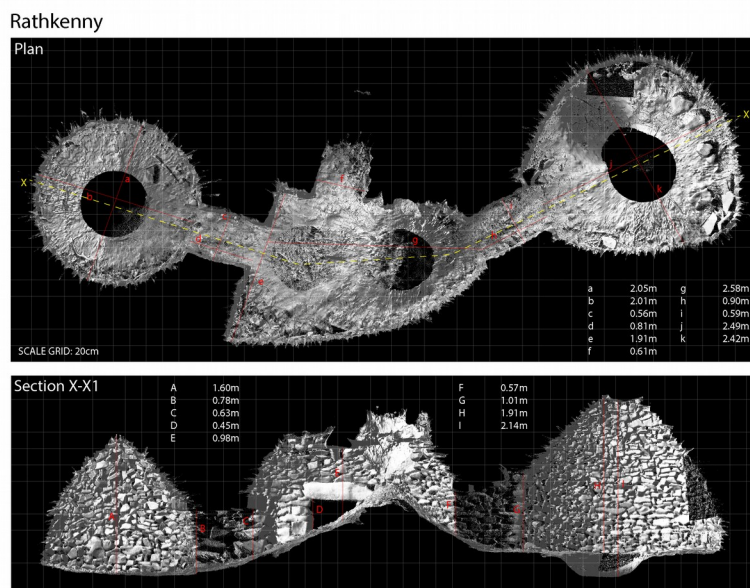


Plate 2: 3D plan and section of souterrain showing dimensions (from 3D data captured by Gary Devlin, The Discovery Programme)



Plate 3: Rathkenny I ogham stone (Images by Gary Devlin, The Discovery Programme)



Plate 4: Rathkenny II ogham stone (Images by Gary Devlin, The Discovery Programme)

Rathkenny: Removed Ogham Stone

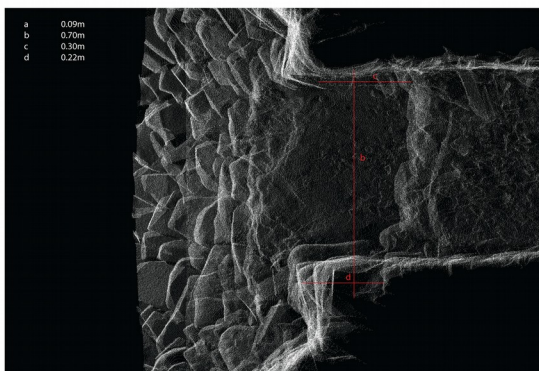
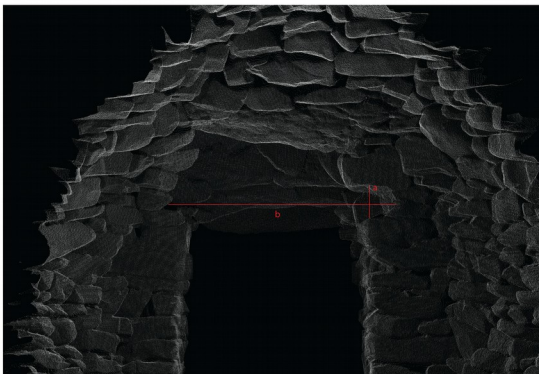


Plate 5: Approximate dimensions of missing ogham stone, Rathkenny III (from 3D data captured by Gary Devlin, The Discovery Programme)



Plate 6: Rathkenny IV ogham stone (Image by Gary Devlin, The Discovery Programme)

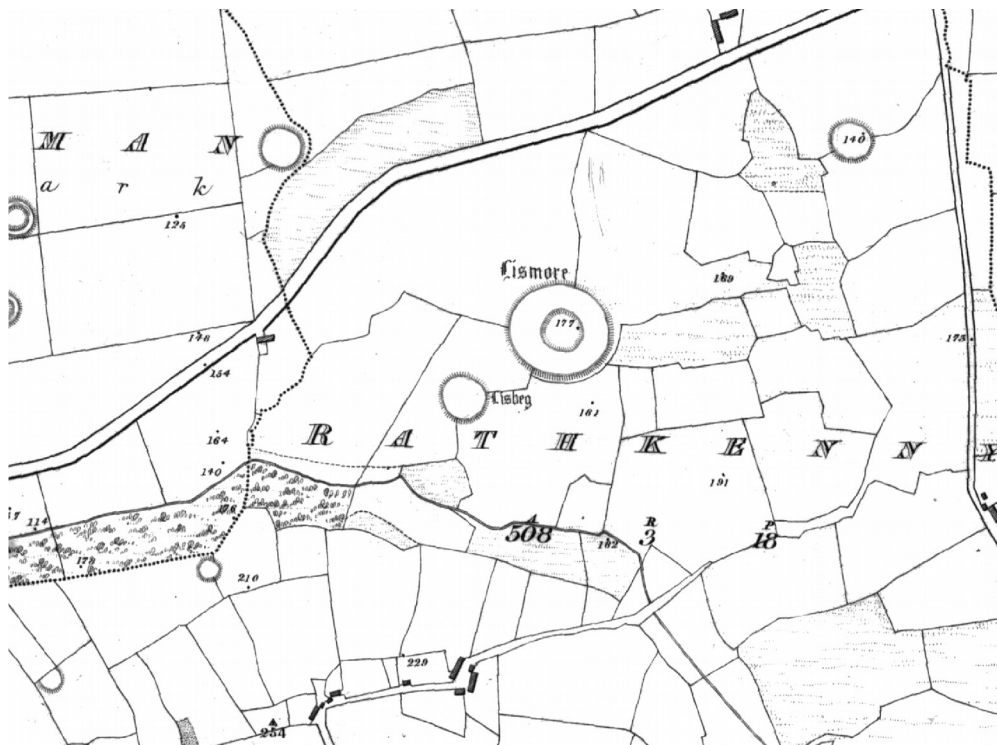


Plate 7: 6inch historical map (Ordnance Survey Ireland Permit No. 9051 © Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland)

Proposed interpretation and translation: COMMAGGAGNI MŪ[COI] ISAMMNN ‘of Comgán descendant of Essomun/Assomun?’.

CIIC 1084. Rathkenny II. National Monuments Service Record Number: KE021-087005. (Plate 4: photograph of stone).

This stone was published in 1991 by McManus following a personal inspection of the site and ogham stones.¹⁵ Rathkenny II acts as a lintel over the entrance to the passage leading to the north chamber, to the right on entering the souterrain. It measures 82cm in length, 24cm in width (tapering to 20cm) and 19cm in depth (tapering in the opposite direction to 9cm).¹⁶ The stone has 90-degree angles, unlike Rathkenny I. The stone type is again unrecorded but it also appears to be fine-grained and could possibly be sandstone. The inscription is picked in seemingly irregular broad scores but is damaged by spalls (after the L and on the S/NS) and partially inaccessible, with only the left-hand side of the angle visible. McManus noted that ‘the second stone is in poor condition and I can make no sense of the reading (from left to right): LiSSe/igvOg. Fionnbarr Moore kindly supplied me with his reading of the stone, which was OLSSIgVUG.’¹⁷ The following transcription, which is similar to McManus and Moore’s, is what could be determined on examination of the 3D data (L-R): oLiS/NseGVOG.¹⁸ Although we have a natural tendency to read left to right when presented with an ogham inscription in horizontal position, we must consider the possibility that it is to be read in the opposite direction. Ogham inscriptions are generally (though by no means always) read up the left-hand angle, continuing across the top and down the right-hand angle. Therefore, as we only have access to the left-hand side of the left-hand angle, it should perhaps be read in the other direction, that is, right to left as it is currently positioned. One of the benefits of having a 3D model of the ogham stone is that one can re-position it to a more familiar vertical position and get a better sense of how it might have looked upright in the landscape. Thus (R-L): GOTGeCC/QiDo. Alternatively the Gs could be read as MM: MMOTMMeCC/QiDo. There is too much space between the MM and CC/Q to suggest an A to give MACCI, or the like. While a U (as in MUCOI) would be possible, and this would give us MuCC/Qi DO, which is tempting to read as the remains of MUCCOI DOVINIAS,¹⁹ there does not appear to be enough space for an O and I (seven notches) between the C/Q and the D. There is approximately the same amount of space (9cm, at most five notches = I) between the CC/Q and D, and the MM and CC/Q. Therefore ...

¹⁵McManus, *A guide to ogam*, 68. Not in *CIIC*. A transcription and rubbing of Rathkenny I (*CIIC* 1083) only was supplied to Macalister by Raftery.

¹⁶Measurements taken from the 3D data collected.

¹⁷McManus, *A guide to ogam*, 68.

¹⁸McManus’s practice of using lower case letters to signify uncertainty is followed in this article.

¹⁹Compare *CIIC* 156 Ballintaggart II (MUCCOI DOVVINIAS with a rare double CC in MUCOI), *CIIC* 163 Ballintaggart and *CIIC* 178 Coumeenole.

MMOT MuCCo Do ... would be the closest possible reading. I am unable to suggest any other feasible interpretation at present.

CIIC 1085. Rathkenny III. National Monuments Service Record Number: KE021-087004.

Rathkenny III was also re-used as a lintel, although in this case over the chamber side of the passage in the south chamber. Unfortunately, no details of the ogham stone or its inscription were recorded prior to its removal in the 1970s. The current whereabouts of this ogham stone are unknown. The gap where it once fitted can be identified on the 3D data and measured to give the approximate dimensions (L70cm x W22-30cm x D9cm) of this missing stone (Plate 5).

Rathkenny IV. National Monuments Service Record Number: KE021-087007. (Plate 6: photograph of stone).

Rathkenny IV acts as a lintel on the inner, chamber side of the passage to the right on entering the souterrain (i.e. the north chamber), so that Rathkenny II and IV are positioned over each end of this passage. It measures at least 74cm in length, at least 22cm in width and 13cm in depth.²⁰ The stone is fractured at approximately 54cm (from the right) and has sharp right angles, like Rathkenny II. The stone type is unknown but it could possibly also be sandstone. All that remains of an inscription appears on the top right-hand side where four relatively clear scores, a possible vowel notch and three or four possible faint scores can be read: (L-R) vaS, (R-L) Cat. This is insufficient to suggest an interpretation.

CONTEXT

*Lios Mór*²¹ (Lismore, NMS Record Number: KE021-087005-) in the townland of Rathkenny, parish of O'Dorney and barony of Clanmaurice, is located roughly halfway between Ardfert, which has an important early church site, and Abbeydorney (*Mainistir Ó dTorna*) in north Kerry. The site does not appear to be mentioned in the literature and has not been excavated. The only available information we have comes from the archaeological survey by Toal in 1995 (quoted above) and the 3D survey of the souterrain carried out in 2014 by Gary Devlin (surveyor at the Discovery Programme) for the Ogham in 3D project. A fly-through created from the 3D data collected is available on the website enabling a virtual visit to this inaccessible site located on private land.²²

²⁰Approximate measurements taken from the 3D data collected but exact dimensions unknown as the stone is embedded in the structure.

²¹As opposed to nearby Lisbeg/*Lios Beag*, a small univallate ringfort.

²²See <http://ogham.celt.dias.ie/site.php?lang=en&site=Rathkenny>. Apart from the fact that it is on private land, the souterrain is unsafe to enter owing to flooding for much of the year, cramped

The ringfort stands out clearly in aerial images and Ordnance Survey historic maps (Plate 7), surrounded by a number of smaller (satellite) ringforts. In one of these (KE021-084), roughly 350m NW of *Lios Mór* in the neighbouring townland of Ballybroman, another ogham stone (*CIIC* 1082) was found in a souterrain. A transcription and rubbing were supplied to Macalister, again by Dr Joseph Raftery: GLANNANI MAQI BBRANNAD.²³ Macalister noted that the rubbing suggested an initial GG, the first of which was damaged by a spall-fracture.²⁴ However, Macalister's diagram (based on the rubbing) shows no sign of the L of GLANNANI. Therefore the inscription may read ...GANNANI or ...MMANNANI (as proposed by O'Reilly).²⁵ A personal examination of the inscription will be required to confirm the presence or otherwise of the L. Nevertheless, the occurrence of another ogham stone in a souterrain at such close proximity to *Lios Mór* is noteworthy. Furthermore, approximately 1.5km to the NE is an ecclesiastical enclosure (KE021-051), also probably trivallate with a possible church site and other remains, in the townland of Kilgulbin East. In a field close to this site, in bog called Clounacilla (*Cluain na Cille* 'meadow of the church?'), a 'hanging bowl' was discovered in the late 1920s with two ogham inscriptions: the first, on one of the escutcheons, reads downwards BLADNACH CUILEN;²⁶ the second runs along the upper surface of the rim and reads BLADNACH COGRADEDENA.²⁷

DISCUSSION

The extent of the ringfort (more specifically rath – an earthen ringfort), its trivallate nature and the fact that it is surrounded by smaller (satellite) ringforts suggests that it was once the residence of a relatively high-status individual, such as a local king. Indeed, Fionnbarr Moore suggested the same in his publication of the excavation results at Ardfert Cathedral.²⁸ The vast majority of Irish ringforts were most likely constructed and occupied in the second half of the first millennium,²⁹ which is comparable to the estimates for the dating of souterrains.³⁰ Therefore, it is reasonable to

conditions and possible instability due to the nature of its opening in the 1970s.

23McManus (*A guide to ogam*, 68) identified the first element of the father's name as BRAN- 'raven'.

24*CIIC* ii, 197. The ogham stone is now set into concrete and from comparing Macalister's sketch to more recent photographs, it seems possible that the initial damaged G and the final D are no longer visible.

25Ann O'Reilly, 'Ballybroman ogham stone', *The Kerry magazine* (1992–3) 29–31, at 31.

26McManus (*A guide to ogam*, 132) suggested that BLADNACH and CUILEN are probably personal names (*cuilén* 'pup, whelp') but could not offer any suggestions for COGRADEDENA.

27Joseph Raftery, 'The Cuillard and other unpublished hanging bowls' *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquities of Ireland* 96 (1966) 29–38, at 30–33.

28Fionnbarr Moore, *Ardfert cathedral: summary of excavation results* (Dublin 2007) 13.

29Matthew Stout, *The Irish ringfort* (Dublin 1997) 23.

30Mark Clinton, *The souterrains of Ireland* (Bray 2001), 95.

suggest that this ringfort and souterrain probably date from somewhere between the seventh and tenth centuries, which is when the ogham stones would have been removed from their original location and re-used as lintels in the construction of the souterrain³¹. This was a common practice: over 130 ogham stones have been discovered in souterrains, mainly in the south-west of the country, and particularly in Co. Cork where 55 of the 88 known ogham stones were found in souterrains. Clinton proposes that this may suggest that ‘souterrain builders actively sought out ogham stones’.³² Clinton also suggests a ‘strategic placement’ of ogham stones over entrances to chambers and passages in a number of cases, including the ogham stones at Rathkenny.³³ Indeed, the latest discovery (Rathkenny IV) was also found in a chamber acting as lintel over the entrance to the connecting passage. The best known example of this type of positioning of an ogham stone in a souterrain is the VRAICCI MAQI MEDVVI (‘of Fráech, son of Medb’) ogham stone (one of two) located inside the current entrance to Oweynagat souterrain and cave at Rathcroghan in Co. Roscommon. Clinton wonders whether this seemingly deliberate re-use and placement of ogham stones might suggest ‘perceived quasi-talismanic properties’, that is, the ogham stones may have been regarded as having a protective role.³⁴ This theory opens up the question of possible relationships between the individuals commemorated in the inscriptions and those who later placed the ogham stones in their souterrains. In this regard it is noteworthy that a tentative link can be made between a possible name found on one of the ogham stones in *Lios Mór* (ISAMMNN) and a name listed in the Ciarraighe genealogies (*Assomun*). Nevertheless, it is also possible that the size and shape of ogham stones simply made them ideal for use as lintels in souterrains.

The evidence we have on this site suggests that it was a royal stronghold of some importance in the period between the seventh and tenth centuries. The name of the townland, Rathkenny, may be significant.³⁵ The Irish forms recorded in 1841 include *Rath ceanaidhe* and *Rath Ceannaoith*³⁶. This appears to be the relatively common name Cináed, but it is worth noting that it too occurs in the Ciarraighe genealogies and was possibly the name of the father of a Ciarraighe Luachra king (*Colmán m. Cináeda*) of the Clann Dunchada line who died in 909.³⁷ However,

31It is worth noting that, according to Clinton (ibid. 36), souterrains with circular beehive chambers, such as those in *Lios Mór*, are predominantly located in the greater Meath area with only a few examples found in Kerry and the west generally.

32ibid., 73.

33ibid., 72.

34ibid., 73.

35Compare for example Cahernead (Cathair Néid) approximately 5km to the north of Rathkenny, which may preserve the name of one of the Altraige dynastic families (Uí Néidhe). It is described by Toal (*North Kerry archaeological survey*, no. 828) as a large occupational stone fort, which supposedly contains an ogham lintel in a souterrain now closed up.

36See <http://www.logainm.ie/en/24821>.

37CGH 288; Ó Corráin, ‘Studies in West Munster history: I. The regnal succession of Ciarraighe Luachra’, 51, 54.

although we cannot tell precisely where or when the ogham stones were carved, linguistically it appears to have been some time prior to the seventh century (possibly early sixth century).³⁸ Therefore, the area around Rathkenny would probably still have been in the hands of the Altraige or the Uí Thorna, who may originally have been the leading group among the Ciarraighe and who are said to have occupied the territory between Sliabh Luachra and the sea from an early period.³⁹ There may be some support for the latter in the fact that the townland of Rathkenny is within the civil parish of O'Dorney, which, like Abbeydorney a few kilometers to the NE, preserves the kin-group name Uí Thorna. The only known ogham inscription possibly containing a very early form of that name (*CIIC* 66 MAQI-DECCEDDAS AVI TURANIAS 'of Mac-Deichet uí Thorna')⁴⁰ is on a probable prehistoric standing stone located in the townland of Fuankill-and-the-Woods, parish of Kilcatherine and barony of Bear in Co. Cork.⁴¹ Although this is quite some distance from Uí Thorna territory in Kerry, these areas would have been connected by the ancient trade route to the continent linking North Kerry and Tralee Bay, Corca Dhuibhne, Iveragh and West Cork.⁴² An ogham inscription that appears to commemorate a member of the Altraige (*CIIC* 250 CATTUVVIRR MAQI RITTAVVECAS MUCOI ALLATO 'of Caither mac Rethach muco Alta') was found in the townland of Corkaboy, parish of Kilgarrylander and barony of Trughanacmy, at the base of the Dingle Peninsula.⁴³ A search of some of the unpublished genealogies of the Uí Thorna did not uncover any possible parallel with Comgán descendant of Essomun/Assomun, who appears to be commemorated on one of the Rathkenny ogham stones.⁴⁴ However, if the Uí Thorna were originally a leading group of the Ciarraighe, it would not be too surprising to find an ogham inscription in their territory containing the name of a descendant of the son of the eponymous ancestor of the Ciarraighe: *Assomuin m. Moga Taeth (.i. Ciar)*.

NORA WHITE

Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies

38It seems unlikely owing to their weight that they would have been moved very far. For the date, see discussion of Rathkenny I above.

39Donncha Ó Corráin, 'Studies in West Munster history: II. Alltraighe', *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* 2 (1969) 27–37, at 31.

40I would suggest a possible equation with Mac-Deched m. Cuirp m. Ai m. Tornai, brother of Mac-Táil (head of Huí Meic Tháil branch) in BB 159a (91Ra35) and Lec. 120Vc18.

41*CIIC*, 70–2 and McManus, *A guide to ogam*, 112. This is our tallest ogham stone at 4.7m and so it is unlikely that it was ever moved.

42I am grateful to an anonymous *Celtica* peer reviewer for pointing out this connection to me.

43*CIIC*, 244–5 and Ó Corráin, 'Studies in West Munster history: II. Alltraighe', 27. Also found re-used as a lintel in a souterrain.

44The genealogies consulted are: Lec., 120Rc43–121Rb8 and BB, 158b47–159b19, as noted by Ó Corráin, 'Studies in West Munster history: I. The regnal succession of Ciarraighe Luachra', 49 n. 15.